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Two valuable books have recently been published, one in Brazil and the other in Portugal. *Populações Meridionaes do Brazil*, by Oliveira Vianna, vol. I. (Monteiro Lobato e Cia., *Revista do Brazil*, São Paulo); and *Historia de Antonio Vieira*, by J. Lucio d'Azevedo, vol. II. (Livraria Classica, Editora, Lisboa). The first is one of the few contribu-

tions to a sociological study of Brazil. It points out especially the rural character of the populations of its southern central regions—the *paulistas*, *fluminenses*, and *mineiros*—and explains in a clear and comprehensive manner the genesis of the clans, the colonial anarchy under the great territorial *caudillos*, and the conflict between these disintegrating political elements and the unifying, orderly action of the crown, which embodies the function of the state.

Senhor J. Lucio d'Azevedo is a Portuguese scholar who lived in northern Brazil (Pará) for many years and became well known as a publicist. He is the author of two excellent books, namely, *Os Jesuítas no Grão Para*, and *O Marquez de Pombal*. The latter is by far the best essay on the great Portuguese statesman of the eighteenth century.

Father Antonio Vieira is a most attractive subject for a writer. Senhor Azevedo describes the diplomat, the preacher, and the missionary, the three chief aspects of the activity of the famous Jesuit, who was one of the literary glories of Portugal—certainly its most eloquent religious orator—and was intimately associated with court intrigues and the international policy of the time, so much so that several secret missions were intrusted to him. In this second volume the aspects considered are the visionary—who attracted the attention and the persecution of the Inquisition; the rebel—against his enemy and against fate; and the vanquished Vieira, who died after he had reached the age of ninety in Bahia (Brazil), where his genius first revealed itself in the pulpit. The whole work is based on personal and original research in the Portuguese and foreign archives. This makes it a first-class historical monograph concerning Portugal and Brazil of the seventeenth century.—MANOEL DE OLIVEIRA LIMA.

Manuel Segundo Sánchez, Delegate from Venezuela to the recent inauguration of the Bolívar statue in New York, has presented us his pamphlet *Miranda como Filósofo y Erudito*, and *El Publicista de Venezuela*, a chapter from *Los Incunables Venezolanos*, both published in Caracas, 1920. Sánchez is the Librarian of the Venezuelan capital, and one of the distinguished Hispanic American bibliographers, who counts among his works *Apuntes para la Iconografía del Libertador* (Litografía del Comercio, Caracas, 1916); *Los Restos de Sucre* (1918); *La Imprenta de la Exposición Pacificadora* (1916); and *Anuario Bibliográfico de Venezuela* (first year, 1916). He also was the editor of the *Biblioteca de Venezuela*, a select literary library. His distinguished

countryman, Dr. Luis Churi6n, secretary of the Venezuelan legation in the United States, lectured on Venezuela in the Hispanic American Athenaeum of Washington, his remarkable speech being published in *La Prensa*, New York, April 12. As a token of devotion to Sim6n Bol6var, Dr. Guillermo A. Sherwell has sketched the life and work of the hero, in a volume printed by Byron S. Adams, Washington. He consulted all the documents, articles and papers suggested by Dr. Manuel Segundo S6nchez, above mentioned, and the notes taken by Dr. Julius Goebel of the University of Virginia about certain papers existing in the files of the State Department. Dr. Sherwell gives in the twenty-one chapters of his book a concise and important notice of the deeds of the father of five nations, and his volume will give substantial information to American students.

RAFAEL HELICORO VALLE.

The Government Bureau of Statistics in Lima has published a statistical abstract of Peru covering the year 1919. An English edition has also been issued for the first time. The bulletin (of 149 pages) contains much interesting and valuable information concerning Peru. Some of the more important features included are the following: Statistics of area and population, administrative subdivision, activities of the postal and telegraph services, ecclesiastical matters, foreign and coast-wise tonnage, exchange fluctuations, coinage and production of precious metals, banking, agriculture, mining, public charities, education, national revenues and budgets, railway traffic, and foreign trade. The statistics relating to the foreign commerce of Peru are given under a number of subdivisions, such as total values and volumes annually from 1877 to 1919; exports and imports by years, and by countries of destination and of origin, value by customs districts; and values according to commercial nomenclature. The official figures indicate that the total foreign commerce of Peru for 1919 reached the value of \$190,296,214. Imports increased by 25.75 per cent over those of 1918, amounting to \$59,389,985. Exports increased by 34.68 per cent over the preceding year, their total value being \$130,906,229. The United States enjoyed by far the largest share of Peruvian foreign commerce. Peru bought American goods to the value of \$36,740,398, and sent exports to the United States to the value of \$60,827,398. Great Britain was second in this trade, with Chile third, and British India fourth. Japan had only a comparatively small share, importations from that country being valued at \$1,542,233 and exports at \$444,464.

The Bureau of Statistics was organized in 1918, and is now under the direction of Dr. Oscar F. Arrúz. The staff is engaged on a number of interesting scientific studies. It is the only agency in the republic that keeps a series of index numbers. A recently issued bulletin showed in statistical form the successive increases in the cost of living in the capital since 1913. The Bureau has also been entrusted with the supervision of the national census that has been ordered by the executive. —W. E. DUNN.

The Literary Review of the *New York Post*, for March 19, 1921, contains an interesting communication from Mr. Charles M. Pepper, Director of the Chile-American Association, relative to the gift to Chile of representative books in English dealing mainly with the United States. Both the letter and the list of books are reproduced here:

SIR: The study of Spanish in the schools and colleges of the United States has now broadened to include something of the literature, the history, and the institutions of Spanish-American countries by authors in that language. It may therefore interest your readers to learn something of a reciprocal movement to spread the knowledge of the United States through books in English.

Señor Santiago Severin, a philanthropic business man of Chile, after visiting the United States, presented to the city of Valparaiso a fine library building. His death, a few months ago, left incomplete the plans for filling its shelves with books. The Chile-American Association, in its general work of promoting better knowledge of the two countries, each by the other, found the field an inviting one. The members of the association comprise leading companies and business firms interested in Chilean industry, and trade. Many of them know the country and its people somewhat intimately. They therefore make provision for the gift of a collection of 100 books which it is expected will serve as a unit for addition from time to time.

In establishing the Chile-American Association collection the members had in mind such books as would illuminate the historical development of the United States from the romantic days of Spanish colonization and they were aware that in a Spanish-speaking country more than Plymouth and Jamestown were desirable. A background of political and social institutions and the diverse elements which have entered into the blood stream of our national life was essential, however limited it might be. Both history and national character as reflected and interpreted in biography, with no prejudice against anecdotal biographers, and equally biographies which deal with not only statesmen and soldiers but with leaders in industry and commerce who represent achievement, formed part of the plan. Something of the spirit which adventures abroad was likewise to be exhibited, especially where it has a savor of the sea, which appeals especially to a maritime people such as Chileans. Fiction, both the novel and the short story, naturally would be drawn on and for that reason it was given full recognition, even to excursions into historical fiction and sectional or geograph-

ical aspects of American life and manners. The United States as seen by observers from other countries was not to be overlooked and some of their observations therefore found place. Moreover, it was steadily kept in view that the purpose was not to provide a reference library, but a readable collection of books. Uniform literary merit was not aimed at.

With these motives understood the director prepared a tentative list of seventy or seventy-five books based on his knowledge of Chilean psychology. This list was submitted with an explanation of the purpose to librarians in half a dozen cities and to some professional students of Latin America as far away as Stanford University. Those busy men offered pertinent and practical suggestions. Following their suggestions, elisions and additions were made until the list was completed.

Omissions doubtless will be noted and the usual query made as to why this or that book was left out. The answer is to repeat that the initial gifts are simply a beginning and that the intention is to make additions to the collections from time to time.

CHARLES M. PEPPER,
Director, Chile-American Association.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1921.

List of books presented by the Chile-American Association:

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| Our Chief Magistrate. W. H. Taft. | The Many Sided Franklin. Paul L. Ford. |
| Congressional Government. Woodrow Wilson. | The True Thomas Jefferson. W. E. Curtis. |
| The American Commonwealth. James Bryce. | Alexander Hamilton. Henry J. Ford. |
| American Government and Politics. Beard. | The Conqueror (Hamilton in Fiction). Gertrude Atherton. |
| The Critical Period of American History. John Fiske. | The True Andrew Jackson. Cyrus Townsend Brady. |
| History of the United States (in one volume). Elson. | James Monroe. Daniel Coit Gilman. |
| Principles of American Diplomacy. John Bassett Moore. | Henry Clay. Carl Schurz. |
| Address on International Subjects. Elihu Root. | Abraham Lincoln. Lord Charnwood. |
| Speeches in South America. Elihu Root. | Lincoln, Master of Men. Alonzo Rothschild. |
| The Making of an American. Jacob A. Riis. | Life of Ulysses S. Grant. Hamlin Garland. |
| The Promised Land. Mary Antin. | Robert E. Lee. Bruce. |
| From Alien to Citizen. Edward A. Steiner. | Up From Slavery. Booker T. Washington. |
| The Americanization of Edward Bok. Bok. | Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie. |
| Life of Washington. Woodrow Wilson. | Theodore Roosevelt and His Time. Bishop. |
| | American Contemporary Biography. (two volumes). |
| | Who's Who in America. |
| | Edison, His Life and Inventions. Dyer and Martin. |

- Life of Westinghouse. Leupp.
 Memories of Buffalo Bill. Louisa F. Cody.
 Herbert Hoover—The Man and His Work. Vernon Kellogg.
 The Men Who Are Making America. Forbes.
 Letters to His Children. Roosevelt.
 Spain in America. E. G. Bourne.
 The Colonization of North America. Bolton and Marshall.
 The Founding of Spanish California. Chapman.
 Our Hispanic Southwest. Ernest Peixotto.
 The Old Sante Fé Trail. Inman.
 The French in the Heart of America. John H. Finley.
 The Louisiana Purchase. James K. Hosmer.
 The Winning of the West. Theodore Roosevelt.
 Conquest of the Old Southwest. Henderson.
 The Oregon Trail. Parkman.
 Pathfinders of the West. Agnes C. Laut.
 Old Cape Cod. Mary R. Bangs.
 The Panama Gateway. Joseph B. Bishop.
 Indians of the Painted Desert. George Wharton James.
 The Mississippi River. Chambers.
 Our Inland Seas. Mills.
 The Land of the Strenuous Life. Abbe Klein.
 America of To-morrow. Abbe Klein.
 The Future in America. H. G. Wells.
 The Land of Contrasts. Muirhead.
 With Americans of Past and Present Days. Jusserand.
 America Through the Spectacles of an Oriental Diplomat. Wu Ting Fang.
 Letters from America. Rupert Brooke.
 Character and Opinion in the United States. George Santayana.
 People of Destiny. Philip Gibbs.
 The Gulf of Misunderstanding. Tancoredo Pinochet.
 The United States and Latin America. Latané.
 Two Years Before the Mast. R. H. Dana.
 Ships and Sailors of Old Salem. Ralph D. Paine.
 White Shadows in the South Seas. Frederick O'Brien.
 The Rise of Silas Lapham. W. D. Howells.
 The Turmoil. Booth Tarkington.
 Life on the Mississippi. Mark Twain.
 The Virginian. Owen Wister.
 The Grandissimes. George W. Cable.
 The Rainbow Trail. Zane Grey.
 The Trail of the Lonesome Pine. John Fox.
 The Call of the Wild. Jack London.
 The Age of Innocence. Edith Wharton.
 A Poor Wise Man. Mary Roberts Rinehart.
 Java Head. Joseph Hergesheimer.
 To Have and to Hold. Mary Johnston.
 The Great Desire. Alexander Black.
 The Voice of the People. *Ellen Glasgow.
 The Riders of the King Log. Holman Day.
 The Freedom of the Seas. Cyrus Townsend Brady.
 The Pit, a Story of Chicago. Frank Norris.
 Alice of Old Vincennes. Maurice Thompson.
 The House of the Seven Gables. Hawthorne.
 Hugh Wynne. S. Weir Mitchell.
 Ramona. Helen Hunt Jackson.
 The Crossing. Winston Churchill.
 Nathan Burke. Mary S. Watts.
 The Man Without a Country. Edward Everett Hale.
 The Hon. Peter Sterling. Paul L. Ford.
 The Portygee. Joseph Lincoln.
 The Great Modern American Stories. W. D. Howells.
 The Luck of Roaring Camp. Bret Harte.

Marjorie Daw. T. B. Aldrich.	The Little Book of American Poets.
In Ole Virginia; or Marse Chan.	Jessie B. Rittenhouse.
Thomas Nelson Page.	The Little Book of Modern Verse.
The Four Million. O. Henry.	Jessie B. Rittenhouse.
Old Chester Tales. Mrs. Deland.	The Second Book of Modern Verse.
The Splendid Idle Forties. Gertrude Atherton.	Jessie B. Rittenhouse.

Doubleday, Page & Co. has recently opened a department of Spanish books to be conducted under the management of Miss Harriet V. Wishnieff. The above company has been appointed the representative in the United States of a number of the leading publishers of Spain, and of some in Hispanic America. Volumes carried in stock by this company number well into the thousands, and any desired number of publications will be imported on request. Arrangements have been made to have library orders bound in Spain. Miss Wishnieff is preparing a doctor's thesis on Spanish literature, and is in an unusual position to supply all kinds of bibliographical information, special book lists, and to assist librarians in forming their Spanish collections. This service is available to libraries quite independently of the purchase of books. Under her direction a catalogue is being compiled which will contain over 3,000 titles of the most important books in Spanish, both classical and modern. The company announces that a copy of this work will be sent to those who desire it if request be sent to the Spanish Book Department.

Sr. Benjamin Monroy, a well-known professor and grammarian of Spain, who has written a number of textbooks, has recently compiled a Spanish grammar for elementary and introductory uses. The work is described as graphic and as taking up the instruction step by step, leaving no vacant places for the imagination of the pupil to fill in as so many of these books do when hastily prepared. The book contains 100 lessons, and is intended primarily for the use of children who can not attend school, for adult illiterate workmen, and for the elementary schools of all countries where Spanish is taught. It is claimed for the work that, by its use, one can learn to read and write without the aid of a teacher. It is understood that the author would consider a proposition to publish this volume in the United States.

Señor Carlos I. Salas has issued recently *Estudio biográfico bibliográfico de la vida y obras del doctor Pedro Mártir de Angleria*, which is

said to be the most important study of the first historian of the Indias, and to contain a full bibliography. Only fifty copies were printed. Señor Salas, who has previously published several valuable bibliographies, notably his *Bibliografía del general San Martín y de la emancipación sudamericana* in 5 volumes, has been elected a corresponding member of the Real Academia de la Historia of Spain.—C. K. JONES.

A pamphlet of 34 pages entitled *A Brief Description of Actual Conditions in Mexico*, written by Samuel G. Vazquez, colonization agent for Mexico in Los Angeles, California, has recently been issued by The Mexican Products Exhibit, of Los Angeles. "A plain statement of the policy of the Mexican Government" by President Obregón precedes the "Description" by Vazquez. This is dated April 3, 1921, and is both in English and in Spanish, and first appeared in Spanish in the Mexican newspapers. This statement is to the effect that complete pacification has been accomplished; that all national debts are to be paid; that foreigners are to be protected; that guarantees are given to all of fair treatment. Relative to the foreign debt of Mexico, the statement says:

An invitation has been issued to all holders of our exterior debt asking them to appoint their representatives and enter into arrangements with the Government concerning all its debts, upon the basis that the Government will not use any subterfuge or evasions, but on the contrary found its settlement upon an ample spirit of equity such as has served heretofore as a standard for all its acts, until they be completely satisfied.

In his Description, Vazquez discusses briefly the following matters: Wrong conception of Mexico; Mexico's past; reasons for revolution; Mexico today: serious problems; excursions to Mexico; American spirit in Mexico; economic conditions in Mexico; Mexico's indebtedness; inducements for capital; Mexico (area, etc.); industrial Mexico; the Mexican cotton industry; industrial possibilities; industrial facilities in Mexico; timber; vegetable products; mining; oil; where Mexico could lead the world; what the Mexican government is doing to encourage immigration and agricultural development; lands; water and irrigation; petroleum imports from Mexico nearly doubled in year, and exports gained rapidly; and petroleum biggest factor.

Sr. D. Domingo Figarola-Caneda, founder and former director of the National Library of Habana, member of the Academy of History of Cuba, and director of the *Anales de la Academia de la Historia*, has

quite recently compiled a work entitled *José Antonio Saco.—Documentos para su Vida*. Sr. Figarola-Caneda has annotated the volume and written an introduction for it. The volume has been issued in two editions, one a *de luxe* edition of 200 numbered copies, which sells at five dollars, and the other of 800 copies, which sells at two dollars. It is understood that the work is on sale in all the bookstores in Habana. The proceeds from the sale of this interesting work are to be employed in publishing the second volume which is now in course of preparation and to restore Saco's monument in the cemetery of Colón.

Luis Araquistáin, the author of a book entitled *El Peligro Yanqui* (printed in Madrid, and now being sold in Argentina) was in the United States some two months. The principal tenet of his work is the materialism of the people of the United States who strive only for power and money. The United States view relative to woman suffrage and rule of woman over the home are proofs of that tenet. The book characterizes the people of the United States as cherishing a hatred toward races of color. The Federation of Labor is held up as a most powerful organization which opposes recognition of equality to the Japanese. The United States is said to be the center of an intense rivalry for power as between England, Japan, and themselves. In the United States, the Gulf of Mexico is considered as a modern Mediterranean, and Panama and the Antilles, as well as Central America and Mexico, are considered to be but economic colonies. Capitalists of this country are said to be the most powerful in the world, and to be ready to extend their influence into any country that gives an opening, as can be seen in the case of the oil resources of Mexico. Even the present study of the Spanish language in this country is taken as an indication of our desire for the economic conquest of Hispanic America. Later, when the time is ripe the Spanish language in these countries will be suppressed and English imposed in its stead as has been done in Porto Rico, Panama, and the Philippines.